





# THE CAUCASIAN.

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MARION BUTLER, Editor & Prop.

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MR. DANIEL'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Daniels has evinced a good deal of selfishness in this action. He has given up a good position and a good salary to harness himself to the hard work and poor pay of daily journalism in North Carolina. Such acts of selfishness are not numerous amongst men who hold good positions in the Federal administration—indeed, they are not over numerous amongst any class of the people.

Mr. Daniels is a newspaper man of good gifts and long experience. He knows how to fight; and he is not afraid to fight. His coming back to the hard work and poor pay of daily journalism in North Carolina. Such acts of selfishness are not numerous amongst men who hold good positions in the Federal administration—indeed, they are not over numerous amongst any class of the people.

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furnished no part of the drain upon the gold reserve of the treasury. The plain truth is, this incompetent administration insisted upon converting those silver obligations into gold obligations, without any command of law, or any reason in the nature of things compelling such a course. And now this same incompetent administration comes to Congress, and asks it to ratify its stupid—if not criminal—action, by issuing gold interest-bearing bonds to cover and redeem these *own* obligations.

But the feature of this bond proposition, which we have just mentioned, is not more criminal than the feature to be mentioned now. The issuing of bonds recommended by the President is for the final redemption and cancellation of those outstanding treasury obligations—obligations which are now in, and are a part of, the circulation of the country. The proposition of Mr. Cleveland is, therefore, simply to contract the currency by the withdrawal of some \$500,000,000 from the circulation. It is true, that the President wants the bonds to be allowed to increase their circulation up to the face value of the bonds on deposit to secure it—that is, the President's proposition contemplates an increase of the bank circulation, which will be exactly ten per cent. of their bonds in the Treasury. This is his proposition, stripped of all the pompous verbiage, for which the President is so celebrated.

But it may be argued that the new bonds would go into the Treasury and circulation to the extent of their face value would be given to the banks, and go into the hands of the people. Those who argue in this way are either ignorant or dishonest. Millions of the new bonds would seek foreign investments; and there is not a shadow of provision in existing law, or in any pending proposition, to compel those bonds to go under any circulation whatever. Let no one be deceived. Mr. Cleveland simply proposes to secure to the money holders a further appreciation of their holdings, by taking \$500,000,000 out of the circulation of the country.

The message is an adroit attempt to secure legislation, under the plea of an immediate necessity, that will certainly fix the whole vicious national banking system more firmly upon the people, than it is now. The Congress cannot adopt, with safety, any proposition that will put greater power into the hands of those bankers than they now hold.

We cannot believe that the silver men in Congress can be induced to let any bill pass, that will embody Mr. Cleveland's recommendations in this message. The plain duty of the silver men is, to stand to their position, and let Mr. Cleveland bankrupt the Nation, if he will. There is grave danger ahead in these recommendations; and the only right course is, resistance to the end.

THE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER STATE SCHOOLS.

A memorial has been presented before the legislature, signed by a committee of the Baptist State Convention, asking that the State reverse its policy of higher education and gradually withdraw all aid for the University and the other higher institutions. The request virtually is, that the State withdraw entirely from the field of higher education. This seems to us entirely impossible. North Carolina cannot consent to be the only Southern State without a system of public higher institutions.

We need more education and not less. There is need of both church and State to work for higher education.

Let the State institutions be carefully inspected, and let any mismanagement be exposed and corrected. But they must not be destroyed; for this is to stab the State in a vital point.

A FALSE CHARGE NAILED.

The News and Observer has charged that the expenses of this legislature for employees was greater than the expenses of the last legislature. In the list of employees published by that paper, there appeared the names of a number of some of who have never been here, and others who have gone home.

THE CAUCASIAN called up the officers of the House and the Senate and asked for the number of the employees and the pay drawn by them. In another column we publish an official statement which nails the false charge of the News and Observer. Will that paper now have the honesty and manhood to make the correction?

SPECIAL OFFER.

We are specially anxious to put THE CAUCASIAN into the hands of as many people as possible during the session of the General Assembly. Therefore we will send the DAILY CAUCASIAN for the remainder of the session at the following rates:

10 copies for \$6.00.  
5 copies for \$3.50.  
1 copy for 75c.

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

(Continued from 4th page.)

DISCUSSION OF WOMEN.

As to Eligibility for Members of School Committees. The House Rules Committee in Discharge of Business.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26TH.—10TH DAY.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. D.H. Tuttle, of the Central Methodist church. He prayed that the lawmakers might be held in sympathy with the great masses of people, and that their enactments might be as would further all the best interests of the whole State.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Senator Cook, senate bill 137, relating to the collection of registry fees by clerks; favorably.

Senator Hoover, senate bill 122, for the protection of females, with an amendment; favorably.

Senator Marshall, 139, senate bill to prevent prize fighting in North Carolina; favorably.

Senator Wall, 99, senate bill to repeal chapter 473 laws 1893; favorably.

Senator Adams, 130, senate bill to amend the Code, relative to the Code, relative to fugitives from justice; favorably.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Hoover, to admit the Farmers' Alliance to the same privileges relating to other benevolent societies in the matter of insurance.

Senator Grant, 171, senate bill to require certain examinations of teachers for public schools. Also 172, senate bill to regulate appropriations for the University of North Carolina.

176, senate bill, by Senator Ammons, to amend section 2054 of the code, relative to education.

President Doughton announced receipt of depositions in the contested election case of Early vs. Mitchell.

BILLS ON SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.

144, senate bill, relating to public printing and binding, was put on its second reading. The bill amends the present law regulating public printing so that measurement of printing shall be by "square" instead of "quad" by which saving of seven and one-half cents on the dollar is effected; also to pay one dollar each instead of two dollars each to expert printers well known in that moral agencies and bill rendered by the public printer; also to extend the time for completing the minutes, etc., of the General Assembly, from three to four months. The bill was re-referred to the committee.

109, senate bill, to provide for the instruction of vocal music in the public schools; tabled.

125, senate bill, concerning the eligibility of school committees, with an amendment, was discussed by Messrs. Moore, Abbott, Lusk, French, Young, Peables, Turner, and Darden.

The main provisions of the bill are that all committees shall be able to read and write; that not more than one man having no moral agencies shall serve on any one township committee.

This bill precipitated quite a lively discussion. Senator Moody offered an amendment that one member of the school committee shall be a lady.

Senator Moody championed his amendment in good faith. He declared with force and eloquence that the presence of lady members would be a most advantageous provision. It was well known that in moral agencies and efforts, the women of the country were much more active than the men, and they would be so in the public schools.

Senator Patton asked if the appointment of ladies would be constitutional.

Senator Cook said the matter was legislation to get action. It appeared to be the most popular matter introduced this session. He offered an amendment that "lady members of school committees shall not be married."

Senator Starbuck moved to lay the whole matter on the table. This motion was lost by aye and no vote of 35 to 8.

The question recurred on Senator Moody's amendment.

Senator Newborne made one of his forcible and eloquent speeches in favor of the amendment. He said: "I do not fear to stand here and say that your free school system would be better by having ladies in the moral agencies and look on yonder hill where stands a monument of mercy—the insane asylum. Who put it there? Was it a man? Or a woman? It was a woman, Dorothy Dix." Senator Newborne made other references to the good and efficient work of women.

Senator McCaskey still opposed the amendment.

Senator Dowd agreed with Senator McCaskey. He was proud to say that it was his boast, that the good women of the state did not seek this thing; and he did not believe they would have been in the moral agencies and on yonder hill, where stands a monument of mercy—the insane asylum. Then he turned to the clerk and two committee men, who could be guilty of more connivance than is now frequently charged against them. The clerk read the objection, and the homes and hearts of men and he wanted to keep them there. To bring them into public life in this way would be revolutionary.

Senator Fowler agreed with Senator Dowd. When women commenced to vote he was going to quit; and also quit running for office, because he did not believe he could be elected then.

A vote was taken on the amendment offered by Senator Parsons, and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 to 18.

There was then a little flood of amendments from various Senators, providing that the clerk and the clerks should not be included in the act. While these amendments were being voted on, several efforts were made to have the bill taken up, but the bill tabled; and a number of votes were taken in which the opponents of the measure were defeated by just one vote. But they kept up the fight, and finally catching the supporters of the measure off guard, tabled the whole business—amendments, committee report, bill and all.

OPINION OF THE LADIES.

During the discussion the gallery was filled with ladies, there being among them some well known lady teachers. A reporter sent up a request that the gallery be polled for the sentiment existing up there. The reply was this: "We have rights enough; just give us more money; or as one woman suggests, 'good husbands'."

The Senate then adjourned till three o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 a. m. o'clock. Speaker Waiser in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Tuttle.

Clerk Stanford read the proceedings of yesterday. It was 10:25 o'clock when the further reading was dispensed with. The following memorials, petitions, etc., were then presented and referred to appropriate committees:

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Wooten, memorial and petition on education by the North Carolina Baptist State convention. Referred to committee on education.

By Wooten, a petition from citizens of Lenoir in regard to the repeal of Lenoir's tax. To finance committee.

The committee on the judiciary reported the following bills, with recommendations:

87, house bill, to amend the laws of 1893; recommend its reference to the committee on finance.

The committee recommended that house bills 97, 98, 239, 239, and 238 do not pass; they suggest a substitute, and recommend the passage of the substitute.

They recommend the passage of bill 239 as amended, and bills 275, 111, and 194. Bill 111 provided for the working of public roads in Lincoln county by convict labor.

Bill 194 was referred to the committee on finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

332, resolution, by French, to ascertain the expenses of Mr. Croon in the contested case of Croon vs. Ward; referred to the committee on finance.

NEW BILLS.

New bills were then introduced as follows:

337, by Ray, to provide for the just distribution of the school fund of the state by the state board of education among the several counties on the basis of school population. Referred to committee on education.

340, by Chilcutt, to amend laws of 1885, chapter 180. Referred to committee on judiciary.

245, by Henderson, to repeal chapter 345, laws 1893; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

350, by Williams of Craven, to amend chapter 66, private laws 1893; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

353, by McCall, to amend laws of 1885, in reference to public roads; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

354, by Petree, to amend laws of 1893. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Ray moved that the calendar be placed at the disposal of the speaker. The chair said he would not like to take the responsibility except by unanimous consent of the house. This consent was given.

Mr. Ray asked that bill 112 be referred to the judiciary committee; that parties might be heard who had arrived since the bill was passed on by the committee. Request granted.

47, senate bill, to legalize the marriage of A. J. and Mary J. Pratt being under age when married. Passed third reading and ordered to be engrossed.

2, senate bill, 222, house bill, was called up and tabled.

85, senate bill, 247, house, authorizing the Secretary of State to forward to judges, solicitors and other officers all copies of laws that affect the courts as soon as they are properly enrolled and signed.

Bill 280, that chapter 290, laws of 1890, be amended, was referred to judiciary committee.

76, senate bill, 256, house bill, an act to repeal chapter 102 of the laws of 1893; passed its second reading in the house.

25, senate bill, 231, house bill, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed for signatures.

318, bill to procure furniture for the North Carolina Insane Asylum, female department, appropriated \$3,344. This bill had been drawn by the request of the committee on the insane asylum and unanimously recommended by that committee.

Mr. Young moved to refer it to the committee on finance.

This motion was discussed by Messrs. Monroe, Abbott, Lusk, French, Young, Peables, Turner, and Darden.

Members of the committee testified to the immediate necessity of the appropriation.

The amendment was voted down.

The bill was amended by striking out the words "for fire protection," and it passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

To repeal section 14 of the constitution; tabled.

21, house bill, to amend charter of Murfreesboro railroad company so as to extend line from Murfreesboro to Chowan; referred to the committee on the roads. The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Resolutions by Alexander of Tyrrell, to protect the taxpayers of the state from the expense of election of clerks, none occur, neither contestant nor contestee shall receive any pay until after the contest is decided. The resolution was tabled.

22, house bill, to form a new county out of Richmond county, made special order for next Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

53, house bill, to amend section 114 of the code, by Mr. McLammy, recommended by the judiciary, passed its second and third readings, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Senator Patton asked if the instruction of U. S. Senators was tabled.

Resolution fixing the use of the hall to colored citizens for emancipation meeting was tabled.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Peables rose to a question of personal privilege and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I desire to read to the house the issue of THE DAILY CAUCASIAN, dated January 19, 1895.

(The clerk read the editorial in THE CAUCASIAN, dated January 19, 1895, in which the editor, Mr. Butler, had written that the resolution fixing time of meeting was tabled.)

225, house bill, to aid public schools by loaning school books to the clerk to read from the issue of THE DAILY CAUCASIAN, dated January 19, 1895.

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tions of its institutions in such way as would be for the benefit and advantage of the whole people.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

163, senate bill, to allow farmers to ship partridges and other game from the state, with a substitute by the committee, recommending that the substitute do pass.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, ETC.

182, senate resolution, White of Alexander, to display the national flag from the capitol; placed on the calendar.

189, senate bill, to repeal chapter 625, laws of 1893; and senate bill 190, to repeal chapter 436, 1889; and senate bill, 191, to amend section — of the Code relating to rights of sub-committees.

192, senate bill, Lindsay, to prevent competition of high schools with private schools in North Carolina.

193, senate bill, Abell, relative to public printing.

Senator Bellamy, senate bill 196, to provide for collection of taxes.

Senator Moody, senate bill 200, to regulate the sale of fresh dressed meats; also senate bill 201, to regulate the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina.

SENATE ON SECOND AND THIRD READINGS.

193, senate resolution, to instruct the committee on printing to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder was taken up.

Senator Newborne offered the following amendment: "After giving ten days notice in a newspaper in Raleigh." Senator Marshall amended by adding "responsible bidder." Both amendments were accepted by Senator Abell.

This resolution precipitated a debate of extended length, which was characterized by all the venom and bitterness of partisanship that could be injected into it by the Democratic members.

The clear intent of the senate is now, and always has been, to let the printing to the lowest bidder.

185, senate resolution, to unfurl the National flag from the capitol during the session of the legislature, was adopted.

61, senate bill, to allow an increase of taxation for public schools in the city of Charlotte passed its third reading.

127, senate bill, to amend section 1-273 of the code, was tabled.

189, senate bill, to amend section 1,165 of the Code, relative to fugitives from justice passed its second and third readings. The amendment provides for dealing with criminals who may, while in one state (just on the state line) be guilty of what may be crime in another state. An example was cited in the recent affair in which two men, while in the state of North Carolina, killed a man in the state of Tennessee, and there had been trouble over the jurisdiction in this matter.

8, senate bill, relating to issuance of notes or other evidences of debt, with a substitute by the committee making such issue of notes or scrip by any corporation or company, payable in cash, at the option of the holder, passed its second and third readings. The intent of this bill is to do away with certain abuses indulged in by various companies and corporations toward their employees. Certain companies in the state, it is alleged, issue scrip or bills to employees for wages. The scrip is non-transferable, and must be presented at the company's store for redemption, and the company had been reserving the option of paying this scrip, partially at least, in merchandise at the company's prices. The bill makes the scrip redeemable in cash, if the holder shall demand cash.

Senator Moody offered a resolution providing that Sergeant-at-Arms Halburton, shall accompany the joint committee on insane asylums to Morganton, with power to send for persons and papers for purpose of making investigation of certain matters there, passed its second and third readings.

The Senate then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 a. m., and was opened with prayer by Rev. H. W. Norris, senator from Wake.

At 10:35 Mr. Turner moved to dispense with further reading of the Journal, and the Journal as far as it was read was approved.

Petitions were called for—none.

NEW ARRIVAL RESOLUTIONS.

57, senate bill, 355, house bill, was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

85, resolution of inquiry, Wooten, in reference to the salaries paid professors at the University and other state schools, and asks if their salaries may be reduced; referred to the committee on finance.



THE CAUCASIAN  
RALEIGH, N. C., JAN. 31, 1896.  
WAKE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.  
On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal if you want the paper another year at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN.

CATARH cannot be cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.  
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Burns, Scalds, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton, N. C., and all Druggists.

F. F. F.  
(Preliminary Ash, Fok Root and Potassium.)  
MAKES MARVELOUS CURE IN BLOOD POISON.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill, Goldsboro, and all Druggists.

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Proceedings of  
the Legislature.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

place the age of consent as low as ten years.

Mr. Peebles asked if there was a single state in the Union where the death penalty was inflicted that raised the age of consent above ten years of age?

Mr. Smith replied that in some of the states the age was not punishable by death, but in some, where the age of consent was raised to 16, the penalty for rape was death.

The goal and glory of womanhood is the capacity to become a virtuous mother, and so long as the law is kept as it is, many girls and women of our state will be deprived of this glory.

The servant class of our population needs the protection of this law.

He protested against his Democratic friends treating this as a jest.

Mr. Winborne made an elaborate argument against the change in the law.

Mr. Payne thought a middle ground the safest to take. The law in England which raised the age of consent to 16 years did away with the death penalty above 12 years.

He favored a change in the penalty if the age was increased.

Mr. Peebles rose to consider the length in opposition to the bill and charged that this bill was introduced at the suggestion of a lot of female cranks who lived in the woods.

The gentleman from Gates ought to realize that the lives of the boys as well as the chastity of the girls ought to be protected. This bill would endanger the lives of our boys.

He tested against entering upon this legislation at the dictation of a set of women whose modesty was of such a character as to allow them to write to members of the legislature on such a subject.

Mr. Lineback sprang to his feet with the position of the bill in dispute. He intended to cast any reflection upon the members of the Woman's Temperance Union of the city of Winston?

The gentleman from Gates said the penalty is too terrifying to me for me to consent to the passage of a law that would probably lead to the hanging of six boys where it protected the chastity of one girl.

Mr. Smith offered a substitute for his own bill.

Mr. Lineback introduced the following amendment:

"That section 1101, of the Code be amended by adding thereto the following: 'And no unwomanly and carnally knowing and abusing any female child under the age of fourteen shall be guilty of a crime and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment in the State prison at the discretion of the court, not less than four months nor more than ten years.'

Mr. Henderson spoke in defense of the women who had sent petitions to members of the house. Many of them were wives and mothers of soldiers in the army and navy.

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(Continued from 2nd page.)

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Our gold has again reached such a state of depletion as to require its speedy reinforcement. The aggravation that must inevitably follow protracted conditions and methods, will eventually be disastrous.

LEAD TO MISFORTUNE AND LOSS.  
not only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood, and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad, and our people at home, were flattered upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have.

It is now the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than sixty-three millions of dollars, but it is in gold.

DOES NOT MEAN DIFFICULTY.  
I cannot see that differences of opinion, concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency, should interfere with the question of national credit.

It is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse. Whatever it is, may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetalism, the proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of

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It has come to a time when the government of this people requires something more than a constitution of brains, belly, and brass. (Renewed applause.) The members of this House have duties to perform, rights to be respected, and are answerable to their own consciences, to their own people and to the President.

It is the duty of the members of this House to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties and not to be unwomanly in a violation of duty by an exercise of executive powers outside his constitutional prerogatives.

The speech is accompanied by addresses consisting of "extracts from writings and speeches of dead and living statesmen, political economists, philosophers, and patriots, relative to the effect of a shrinking volume of currency upon the prosperity of the country."

Congressman Sibley was supported by the Populists of his district. His position on the finance question is very nearly correct.

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## Proceedings of the Legislature.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Add to Committee on Debt and Drain Institutions—King.  
Add to Corporations—Hooker vice Ward.  
Add to Health Committee—Vick.  
Add to Committee on Agriculture—Higgins, of Vance, vice Ward.  
Add to Military Affairs—Woodward.  
Add to Finance—Leffler—McCoy.  
Add to Education—Abbott, S. J. H. Mayes.  
Add to Finance—Abbott.

### SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Greensboro.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Reports from standing committees were presented as follows:

Senator Hargis, committee bill 79, to amend section 4, chapter 178, laws of 1891, allowing dentists further time to register; favorably.

Senator Hargis, committee bill 117, to amend chapter 30, section 246 of the code in regard to real property; amended so as to apply to Mitchell county only, and recommending that the bill be amended to pass.

Senator Norris, committee bill 69, to repeal chapter 529, laws of 1891, relating to the holding of freight by railroads; unfavorably.

Senator Adams, committee bill 61, to amend the constitution; unfavorably. This bill provided for reducing the number of the associate justices of the Supreme court; and also contains provisions prohibiting monopolies and trusts in the State.

Also a bill relating to titles for office. This bill provides for the investigation of alleged election frauds and for compelling candidates to give evidence. The evidence given in such cases cannot be used against the party testifying in any case of procedure against him. The committee recommended the passage of this bill.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.  
Senator Westmoreland, committee bill 144, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 119, to improve the practice in North Carolina. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 120, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 121, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 122, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 123, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 124, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 125, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 126, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 127, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 128, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 129, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 130, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 131, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 132, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 133, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 134, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 135, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 136, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 137, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 138, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 139, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 140, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 141, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 142, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 143, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 144, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 145, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 146, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Fortune, committee bill 147, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

he was not a champion of the lady in question. He knew nothing about her case except what had been published and circulated, mainly by a pamphlet issued by herself; and if he were not a great fairer of facts, she had been wronged and fearfully wronged. She had openly charged that she could not get justice through the judiciary of the State. Her case had been in litigation for years, and was still pending. He referred to a case in the judicial annals of this State which held on for thirteen years, and when a final adjustment was made by arbitration, a prominent judge said, "It was a mistake to close that case so soon; there was a lot of property yet." And that was said when about two thirds of the property had already been absorbed by court expenses, attorney fees, etc.

Senator Hoover said that the pamphlet referred to had been extensively circulated, and that it preferred, grave charges against men who would probably be glad to have the matter investigated, provided they were not guilty. It would only be a matter of justice to them. He hoped the matter would not be treated lightly or without consideration.

Senator Carver said he was always on the side of the weak, and desired to give them opportunities for stating their cases and grievances. He had some letters from a number of persons to him—an experience which involved a loss of nearly half his possessions. He had seen a judge intimidated by laymen, and another judge intimidated by a layman.

Senator Carver, "I do." "And that you did not and could not get justice?" "Senator Carver: "Yes, sir." "Senator Cook: "Why did you not avail?"

Senator Carver: "I was not allowed that privilege sir. I did want to, and in fact felt like appealing to something more forcible."

Senator Cook: "Do I understand the Senator to mean that he was refused the right of appeal by a judge on the bench?"

Senator Carver: "Yes, sir, that's what I mean. I can substantiate that fact by Messrs. Neil Ray and Thomas H. Suttan, prominent attorneys of Fayetteville."

Senator Cook: "Mr. President, I think a charge like that ought to be accompanied by the name of the judge referred to."

Senator Carver: "Well, I'll give—Senator White, of Alexander, (interrupting) "Mr. President, I think that this matter is going into a personal quarrel with which we have nothing to do."

Senator Abell: "I would like to hear the name of the judge."

Senator Carver: "It was Judge Seymour, now a Federal Judge."

Senator Hancock, committee resolution 129, asking the treasurer of the State University for information concerning the expenditures, &c., of the University.

SENATE BILL 69, to repeal chapter 529, laws of 1891, with reference to the holding of freight by railroads companies. The committee reported an amendment to a law which provides that railroad companies shall not hold freight received for shipment longer than five days, (the bill) to repeal chapter 529, laws of 1891, with reference to the holding of freight by railroads companies.

Senator Fowler said that the law as it now stood was good enough for large shippers, but was of no value or benefit to small shippers.

The bill was re-referred to the committee on railroads and railroad commission.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of certain bills by that body.

Senator Carver, committee bill 140, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 141, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 142, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 143, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 144, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 145, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 146, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 147, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 148, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 149, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 150, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 151, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 152, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 153, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 154, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 155, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 156, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

Senator Carver, committee bill 157, to amend chapter 4 of the Code relative to public printing and binding. This bill provides that any county desiring to improve the public roads may levy a special tax for that purpose, which shall be paid in five equal ten cents on the hundred dollars; that any county raising a fund by this method shall be entitled to the work of twenty men for the year.

## The Truth Is Here.

(Continued from 1st page.)

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Paul Fields, 62 1  
Edwin McKee, 62 1  
Wesley Jones, 62 1  
Russell Sherill, 62 1  
D. McD. Blalock, 59 1  
Willie Bradford, 62 1  
Edgar B. Caldwell, 62 1  
Henry Harper, 58 1  
Loney Cooke, 62 1  
Willie Smith, 62 1  
Grover C. Gully, 39 1  
Thomas Vandelford, 62 1  
Ernest Wilson, 62 1

1895.  
Pages, Vernon Goodwin, 62 1  
Ralph Fortune, 62 1  
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Ben Taylor, 62 1  
Frank Huffman, 62 1  
Walter Waggoner, 62 1  
Earl Goodwin, 62 1  
Dial W. Starbuck, 62 1  
Fred Hamrick, 62 1

SENATE AVERAGE PER DAY—1893.  
Principal clerk's office, \$27.50  
Reading clerk's, 5.00  
Engraver, 22.50  
Enrolling, 35.00  
Doorkeepers, 25.00  
Employees, 18.00  
Pages, 14.00

SENATE AVERAGE PER DAY—1895.  
Principal clerk's office, \$25.00  
Reading clerk's, 5.00  
Engraver, 20.00  
Enrolling, 30.00  
Doorkeepers, 30.00  
Employees, 9.00

Making a difference of \$13 per day in favor of the Senate of 1895.  
H. E. KING,  
Principal Clerk Senate.

### WELCOME TO ALL.

The Senate Extends an Invitation—to all Investors and Happy Home Seekers.

The Senate is on record as inviting the good people all over the country to come to North Carolina—to examine her resources, and to make investments, with an assurance that they will be welcomed. This record was made by the adoption of a resolution presented by A. Y. Simon, of Catawba county.

It is as follows:

RESOLVED, By the Senate the House of Representatives concurring that as the General Assembly of North Carolina, we hereby call the attention of the outside world, and especially the attention of the people of other states and territories in the United States, to the great inducement which North Carolina offers for immigration to her borders and the investment of capital within her limits.

We can say truthfully that North Carolina possesses as many natural advantages as any state in the Union. She has a climate which is a desirable medium between the severe cold of the north and the heated temperature of localities further south, exceedingly healthful, free from sudden and disagreeable changes. In every locality can be found a good supply of pure and wholesome water, and our lands are varied in character and susceptible of a high state of cultivation.

Our mineral resources are unbounded, inexhaustible. Quantities of the best magnetic iron and other valuable ores are stored away beneath our hills and mountains, and productive veins and deposits of gold, silver and copper permeate the State. Besides these, coal of the best quality can be found in many places and mica and other minerals are here in abundance. Our woods and timbers are unsurpassed in quality, quantity and variety, and our numerous rivers and other streams afford water-power sufficient to operate mills and manufacturing establishments without number.

In addition to all these and hundreds of other advantages which our State possesses, we have an orderly, hospitable, peaceable and amiable population; peaceable among themselves and kind to strangers, and who stand ready and anxious to welcome to our borders good people who may come with the purpose of making North Carolina their home; or those who may desire to invest capital here to be utilized in developing the untold and unexplored wealth which lies dormant within our State.

Resolved, further, That we fully realize the fact that what are required in North Carolina to bring her to the front and make her one of the leading states in the Union in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, commerce, trade and general wealth is more people, more energy and more capital; with the view of supplying these and bringing to our aid the industry and wealth of other sections we hereby extend to immigrants and to persons with capital for investment a cordial welcome to North Carolina, assuring them that they will find our people ready to receive them with open arms and kind hearts; that our laws will give them full protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that our great resources will make them ample return for their labor and for their capital.

Mr. Monroe called up the bill about the insane asylum, No. 318. Objection was made to its passage. It was referred to committee on finance.

Mr. Ewart, as a privileged question, presented a resolution to empower the committee on privileges and elections to appoint a sub-committee to visit Halifax and Edgecombe counties to take testimony in contested election cases.

Mr. Ewart introduced the following resolution: That the committee on privileges and elections be empowered to compel the attendance at the elections provided that not more than two witnesses be summoned to testify to the validity of the election.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote of 41 to 37.

Leave of absence was granted to several members of the Senate.

The house adjourned till Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m.

COMMITTEES.  
On Library—Phillips of Randolph, chairman, White, Gentry, Williams of Craven, Hunter, McLeod, Squires, Stevens, Smith of Gates, Saunders, Duff, Kelly, Ray, Harrelson.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Harris of Gaston, Brown, Turner of Polk, Lineback, Crook, Crews, Pool, Higgins, Keathley, Harris of Hargis, of Alleghany, Howard, King, Rascoe, Peebles, Nelson.

On Education—Beal, chairman, French, Young, Yates, Williams of Warren, Ewart, Crumpler, Cheek, Aiken, Turner of Mitchell, Strickland, 39, house bill, by Walker, to redress the wrongs of the colored people of Mecklenburg, Harrington, McColl.

On Election of Trustees of the University—Barden, chairman, Abbott, White, Alexander of Tyrrell, Hopkins, Phillips of Randolph, Whitener, Speaks, Steinkeller, Walker, Flack, Mitchell, Lee, Winborne, McCawley Robinson.

On Propositions and Grievances—Crews vice Lyon.

On Immigration—Crews vice Lyon.

On Committee on Education—Robinson and Smith of Gates.

Add to Judiciary—Gizzard.

Add to Committee on Printing—Buchanan, Bateman, Morrow.

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(Continued from 1st page.)

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